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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House.

CHICAGO—Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217
Dearborn street; Auditorium Annex Hotel,
Dearborn Station News Stand. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., Arcade.

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now than there was for all purposes before the present era of prosperity began.

COLUMBUS, O .- Viaduct News Stand, 384 High

President Mitchell's appeal to the miners to mine coal in order to "relieve the situacomes about six months too late.

If the bituminous coal miners had gone on strike last summer when the anthracite miners did, the situation would be far more serious than it is at present.

The bill which has been offered in th collectible unless they are stamped by the county assessor is an echo of Populism.

There is no call for a state printing plant be used to print schoolbooks to be furnished free of cost

The bill which will be introduced to pro vide for the inspection of boilers will appl those which are not insured an not inspected by insurance companies. Such a law should be passed.

From a party point of view Democratic opposition to the Cuban reciprocity treaty can be justified on the ground that the more prosperity the country has the worse for the Democratic party.

Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, Cuba, thinks the United States needs the even more than Cuba does, and that Cuban trade will be very valuable to us

With the supervising architect of the contracting architects, both senators and Representative Overstreet all agreed that the north front of the federal must and shall be made to har monize with the rest of the plan and the surroundings, the public might be given rest from the yawping of architectural

It is believed in Washington that Judge Taft has declined a prospective vacancy Supreme Bench on the ground that his work in the Philippines is not yet fin-He declined the appointment when died, and if he has declined of Justice Shiras it will make a remarkable record of a man subordinating personal on to auty.

Mr. Yerkes says the trusts are driving American materials out of foreign markets and killing the American export trade by keeping up high prices in order to pay in terest and dividends on watered stocks. This statement does not harmonize with the fact that the exports of American manufactures are greater than ever before and that manufacturers in all other countries are talking about "the American

President Schurman, of Cornell University, continues to talk in a dogmatic way about the Philippine question. In an ad dress before the students of Columbia University he said the idea of sending American teachers to civilize and teach the Filipinos has proven an utter failure. "The teachers have done their best," he said "but it is impossible to teach a people in tongue foreign to them." It is surprising that a distinguished educator should nounce a system a failure after only thre years' trial, and when all reports agree that the Filipinos are eager to learn English and make rapid progress. By his constant criticism of the administration's policy in the Philippines Professor Schurman shows that his selection as a member of the original commission was a mistake.

There is out one thing which will prevent the establishment of a military post in this vicinity, and that is the efforts of citizens to discredit this location or that location on sanitary grounds. Those who send these reports to Washington are interested parties. They get the signatures course of time, if this mischievous line of ection shall be continued, all the locations will be advertised as unsanitary, and very naturally the department will seek a locame other city where citizens well-known physician hurriedly signed a paper which, as represented to him, set able, when, as a matter of fact, it was a jections from a sanitary point

ment to make the selection themselves. So Davis, may not have used as much disfar as location alone is concerned, there is none which the officers have looked at that is open to objections from a sanitary point of view so far as the post-itself is con-

CAUSES OF THE COAL SHORTAGE.

It is to be hoped that the various investigations now being made by State officers, citizens' committees and grand juries may result in discovering the cause and locating the responsibility for the present scarcity of coal. This is the first step necessary to preventing recurrence of the situation in the future. Americans are apt to become very hot in emergencies and to cool off suddenly when the crisis has passed, forgetting that the same conditions may occur again and that the interval between crises is the best time to provide against

In the present case a great variety of opinions have been expressed as to the responsibility for the situation and there has been an evident disposition on the part of each of the suspected parties to locate it on somebody else. Mine owners and operators, railroads, wholesale dealers and retail dealers have all denied that they were responsible, and have located the responsibility somewhere else. Particular instances of local combination and extortion have been brought to light, but nothing like a general conspiracy to deprive the public of coal has been discovered, and only a general conspiracy could account for a shortage that prevails generally throughout the entire North. To account for the shortage on that ground would imply combined action on the part of nearly all the railroads and retail coal dealers in the country. This would be impossible, and is hardly even thinkable. Retail coal dealers are no more greedy of gain than the average of business men in other lines, and many of them would not be a party to deliberate extortion. It is also probable that few railroads would be party to a scheme which, when exposed, would be sure to bring upon them the wrath of courts and legislatures.

to the scarcity of coal in some degree or in lieve that the great underlying cause, the most potent of all, is the universal law of supply and demand. There is plenty of coal in the mines, but there is not enough above ground to meet the demand, and it cannot be got out fast enough to do so. Ordinarily, the country enters on the winter season with a considerable stock of coal ahead and the operators are able to meet the current demand. This year was exceptional The long strike of the anthracite miners completely exhausted the supply of that coal and drew largely on the supply of bituminous, so that the beginning of winter found a large deficit of coal which the operators have not been able to make good Paradoxical as it may seem, the general prosperity of the country has contributed to the shortage. If the long strike had occurred during a year of general depression and stagnation the supply of coal on hand would have carried the country well into or perhaps through the winter, but every day during last summer while the strike lasted the factories were consuming bituminous coal at a rate that made it almost impossiweather came, with the supply of anthracite exhausted and that of bituminous coal ab normally reduced, it was impossible to meet the demand. Prosperity has contributed to the shortage in another way, by giving the railroads all they could do without hauling coal. The railroads never had as many engines and as much rolling stock as they have at present, but it was scarcely equal to the ordinary business of the coun try before the universal demand for coal began. Thus, between the inability of the operators to make good the deficit caused consumption of coal by the factories, and coal the miners are now getting out, the shortage can be accounted for by the lar of supply and demand without presupposing any conspiracy or combination. Car short age, lack of motive power and congestion of tracks on the part of the coal-hauling railroads are partially to blame for the present state of affairs, but its real origin that far outran production. The strike and the extraordinary consumption of coal doubtful if the miners can catch up with pefore next summer. If the present shortage and high prices continue, many facto ries throughout the country will have to shut down. This will lessen the demand for coal and make it a little easier for the miners and the railroads to supply it, bu it may be some months before normal conditions are restored. The strike was the most potent cause of all.

# THE TRUANCY LAW.

It is stated that Senator Davis, who represents the counties of Brown, Green and Monroe, will introduce a bill to repeal the truancy feature of the compulsory education law. The law passed by the last Legislature requires every parent or guarand fourteen years to send such child to some school each year for a term not less than that of the public school. The law provides that the County Board of Education shall appoint one truant officer in each county whose duty it shall be to see that parents and guardians of children obey this provision, and that children of the ages named are not habitually absent from school. Each county must have at least one truant officer, and cities may have from one to five, according to population. They are authorized to notify parents of their duty under the law, and there is a penalty for neglecting it. Senator Davis is said hold that truant officers are "petty rants," and that they are of there are numerous complaints against dren out of school. He proposes to put the duties of the truant officer back into the

hands of township trustees The duties of a truant officer are somewhat delicate and should be exercised with tact, intelligence and discretion, but the office is an important feature of the cumessential feature, and if it is repealed the township trustee is not sufficiently in symstatement that a proposed location was | pathy with compulsory education to see that the law is enforced. It is possible that of view. The way to get an army post is | the truant officers in the counties of Brown. sllow the officers of the War Depart- | Greene and Monroe, represented by Senator

cretion as they might have done in the performance of their duties, but it is more likely that the parents who have made complaints were keeping their children out of school or permitting them to absent themselves without good reason. That is exactly the practice that the law was intended to correct. The law has only been in force two years, and it is much too soon to pronounce it a failure or demand its repeal. This city has five truant officers, and since the law was passed there have been 6,779 cases of truancy disposed of. Many children have been saved from dropping into crime. During the last year there were upwards of 250 cases in the Juvenile Court of Judge Stubbs. Most of these cases were boys under sixteen years of age. The charges were largely stealing, house-breaking, fighting and including even forgery and arson. The city superintendent of public schools says in his annual report: "This is a startling record and may well cause the thoughtful citizen to ask whether the educational system, maintained at public expense for the safety of society and the State, is doing all that it can for the promotion of good citizenship." It is true that conditions are quite different in the cities and in the country, but truancy and irregular attendance at school exist in the rural districts also. If the State is to maintain free schools at public expense and is to prescribe the school age, it has a right to compel attendance. Compulsory education laws are an admitted necessity, and truancy provisions are an essential feature of them. Such laws exist in Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey. New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont and Wisconsin. Indiana should not be the first State to abandon progressive educational methods.

The effort to create the impression that the coal duty is essentially Republican legislation is not sustained by facts. There has been a duty on coal since 1824, if not beyond that date. The Walker tariff of 1846 was a Democratic free-trade tariff for While other causes may have contributed | revenue only. Its highest duty was 30 per | before.-Rockport Journal. cent., and that duty was imposed upon coal. Suppose the Democratic Walker tariff were in force now and a cargo of British coal invoiced at \$5 a ton should be entered at a customhouse; the duty would be \$1.50 ton, or considerably more than double the present duty. In 1894, when a Democratic Congress made a tariff, Democratic senators insisted that there must be a duty of 40 cents a ton on coal, except anthracite. When it was probable that coal would be put on the free list President Ingalls, speaking in behalf of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, in a letter widely published, portrayed the deplorable condition of the half-starving miners along the line of that road and denounced the proposition of free coal as destructive of the coal interests of since coal mining has been a great industry, but it has kept out of Eastern cities the inferior coals of Nova Scotia at a very low price. Under the present prosperity the demand for coal is more than 25 per harm can come from suspension of the present duty for a time. It will put an end to a great many demagogic appeals to people who may be ignorant of coal tariffs.

> Congressman Boutell, of Chicago, has introduced a bill to increase the appropriation for the postoffice building It is claimed that the original appropriation of \$4,000,000, made seven years the exterior. In speaking of the style of finish desired Mr. Boutell said

> It is substantially the one adopted in the New York custom house, the Indianapolis postoffice, Cleveland postoffice, and the hiladelphia mint. The appropriations and plans for these buildings were all made since the appropriation for our Chicago uilding was made. These buildings are to be finished after the manner of first-class office buildings, and the people of Chicago insist that the Chicago building shall be

finished in a manner not inferior to that of any other public building in the country. There has been a great improvement i ngs during the last few years, and the building in this city will get the benefit of in Chicago to dictate the architecture or finish of the building in that city.

That was rather a remarkable showing of lost time which was made before the anthracite coal commission by a clerk of one of the companies. A written statement showed that the twenty-eight collleries of the company lost 368 ten-hour days n 1901 for which the employes were responsible. Of these 115 were lost on account of picnics and other holidays, 59 c account of "Mitchell day" and other holidays, and 194 days on account of strikes and suspensions. Another statement offered by the witness showed that since the strike ended in the latter part of October the twenty-eight collieries lost 110 days, reducthe coal production of the company 92,581 tons. Miners are entitled to holidays as well as other people, but in this case the record shows a superabundance them that does not argue poverty on their part. Workmen who deliberately throw away so many days' pay can hardly expect great amount of public sympathy i strike for higher wages, especially when the public has to freeze in consequence.

The days of very cheap coal, even when the supply is equal to demand, will not return so long as the miners are paid the present high wages. The coal in the bowels of the earth has little value until the miner gives it value by digging it. With the eight-hour day and an advance in wages of at least 50 per cent., the cost of getting coal to the surface is said by thos who know to be 75 per cent. more than was in 1896. Many of us have been demanding better wages for coal miners for years, and a large number of people are advocating the eight-hour day without seeming to realize that both these demands must mean a higher price to the consumer

## THE HUMORISTS.

A "Tough" Story.

Little Girl-A pound of steak, please, and cut it tough, will yer? Butcher (amazed)-Why? Little Girl-'Cause, if it's tender, father eats

An Inevitable Halt.

Washington Star. "There is a limit to what the most libera hilanthropy can accomplish." "There is," answered the man of

some people to prefer Herbert Spencer's works to 'Mabel's Mad Marriage,' or 'The Red Rover's Revenge,' and similar library productions."

Very Exact.

Little Chronicle "James." said mama, apprehensively, "have ou ever heard Hugh use any bad words?" 'No'm," answered the little fellow. Then, Well, yes, I did, too, mama. The other day said git for got.'

Stringency on the Farm.

for money."

"O shucks!" exclaimed the shredded Fodder. "I'm broke. Can't you lend me a little money?" "No." replied the Hay that the farmer was preparing for the baler; "I am all tied up myself, and expect at any moment to be pressed

She Might Resign.

"Helen hung up the mistletoe and George delared he would kiss the first woman that passed

"And the first woman that passed under it was the colored cook." "Did George kiss her."

"Kiss her! I guess not. Nobody dares to take any liberties with the cook."

Man's Inconsistency.

He can't sit in a draught, and when

He's caught out in the rain His muscles get all tangled and His legs are full of pain. But he can hunt the wary duck And slosh around all day In water reaching to his belt

And keep his spirits gay.

So It Appeared.

-Chicago Record-Herald.

Judge. "Since the trusts and combines have got the upper hand," pessimistically said the proprietor of the corner grocery at Allegesh, "the price of most everything has riz. Coffee, tea, salt, sugar, pickles and"---

He sat down unpremeditatedly on the stool whereupon the cat was peacefully reposing, and concluded his remarks, in a tone both rueful and resonant: --- "even the catsup!"

#### INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES

One indication of prosperity in Spencer county is the fact that there have been no sheriff sales since last June-showing a condition of affairs that never existed

By the capture of a contract worth \$6,490. 000 the American Sheet Steel branch of the United States Steel Corporation prepares to give its employes another year of julcy prosperity. It looks as if the full dinner pail is here to stay.-Logansport Journal. Mr. Crumpacker's idea is to fine counties \$10,000 or more for allowing lynchings to within their borders. sheriffs become expensive the people of the counties may not be willing to defend them and to reappoint them to office.-Terre Haute Express.

An Oakland City man was kicked and seriously injured by a horse while working at a corn shredder. If that's not the irony it's equal to going safely through a big battle and then coming home to die of the stomach ache.-Princeton Clarion-News. He has been unfortunate, indeed, who will not long recall the year just closed as one of the most satisfactory in all his time. Seldom has it been vouchsafed to any nation to prosper as this Nation has prosand all who could work and would

Wayne Sentinel (Dem.) If no other evidence was obtainable, the fact that Sheriff Dudley refuses to obey the laws as officially represented by Governor Durbin, because the law does not suit his personal pleasure, is sufficient to determine his utter unfitness for office. An official who defies the law himself is very apt to permit the general public to do so .-

work have shared in the benefits .- Fort

The State Teachers' Association voted very decidedly against the proposed new and it ought to determine to a great extent the decision of the matter when it is brought before the Legislature. Indeed, about the only people who want a new normal are the few who hoped for a job on its teaching corps.-Elkhart Review.

The eight-hour a day law will probably be killed in Congress. It is all right for certain trades to establish the number of hours for a day's labor, as the bricklayers and carpenters do in cities, but for a government, State or Nation, to legalize such things is wrong. In some cases it is practicable and feasible, while in others it is not. The government has enough to do without meddling with private contracts .-Noblesville Ledger.

The Torrens system of land transfer has peen adopted in Massachusetts, Illinois and real estate and makes it as easy to handle on the market as personal property. It does away with the expensive abstract and educes the transfer fee to a nominal figure. In the real-estate business the Torrens system bears the same relation to the system at present in use in Indiana that the electric car bears to the stage coach. Some real live member of the Legislature might make a reputation for himself by champloning a Torrens system bill .- Crawfordsville Journal.

## "SEVERE ARRAIGNMENT.

Sullivan Paper's Comment on Journal's Editorial on Dudley Case.

After reproducing the Journal's editorial on the Dudley case, which cited official reports on the disloyalty of Sullivan county citizens during the civil war and compared the present attitude of the people with their attitude then, the Sullivan Union comments as follows:

"This is a severe arraignment of our county, and while it cites some records that cannot be denied we are quite sure it does not voice the sentiment of the people at this time. It is unfortunate, however, that our officers and those in authority have not acted more promptly and vigorously in matters of such serious importance as have been called to their attention by the atrocious crime recently committed Under the law as it now stands it is quite clear that we have no sheriff. It is the duty of the commissioners to appoint one Why not act in this important matter? The validity of the law may be tested afterwards! Its validity has never been challenged in any legal manner, and to determine that question is not within the power of the County Commissioners. They must

take the law as they find it. "Some people have attempted to justify mob law on the ground that officers were too slow to act in grave crimes and the law and officials should be brushed aside under such circumstances. The best way to remove such erroneous notions is for our officers to act promptly and wisely when occasion demands. There has been serious and grave neglect among those who are charged with the duty of acting in the Dudley case, and much adverse criticism is being made all over the country in regard to it. It is not the kind of advertising we want, and the cause for it should be promptly removed."

Why Coal Commissioner Went Home. Philadelphia Inquirer

King Coal plunged his personality upon the strike commission yesterday in a new form, but so realistically that he temporarily robbed the commission of one of its members and sent him hurrying home to provide fuel for his family. During the recess hour Commissioner E. W. Parker, who has been completely absorbed in the great question of determining how and by whom coal shall be mined and what wages shall be paid, received a telegram from Mrs. Parker, in Washington, that there was no coal in the cellar and that it was impossible to procure any. She concluded by asking him to come home immediately and use his influence, as one of the prominent figures in the great coal question now before the public, to get enough coal to warm the

house over Sunday at least. He left imme diately for Washingt From the remarks Mr. Parker made his colleagues the report spread around the courtroom in the postoffice building, where the strike commission is sitting, that the Parker family was actually suffering from want of coal, both in the cooking range and in the furnace.

The Adventures of M. d'Haricot.

This is a new book of humor, though not a book of the "new" humor. Its publishers compare it to "Innocents Abroad." That is a far-fetched comparison. The fun is scarcely irresistible and picturesque enough to make it popular with the average American, and it has no particularly attractive and characteristic qualities to recommend it as entertainment to those who are select in their reading. The enjoyment of a book of this kind depends upon the development of one's "funny bone" and upon the relation of the funny bone to one's patience. After the shortly recurrent, spontaneous and keen humor of Ade and Dooley, M. d'Haricot's recitals are likely to seem slow, artificial and tame. The humor lies mostly in the situations, and many of these are trite. Among the brightest sentences in the book are the following: "I entered a restaurant and ordered a porterhouse. In quality, I admit this segment of an ax was admirable; but as for its quantityfaith! I ate it from 1 till half-past 2 and scarcely had made an impression then.' "It is an Englishman's idea of making you-and himself-feel at home at his reception. You eat as much as you please, talk as much as you please, talk to anybody you please, remain silent as long as you please, leave the company if you please and smoke a pipe, and you are not interfered with by any one while doing these things. To introduce you to somebody might bore you; you may not be a conversationalist, and may prefer to stand and stare like a surfeited ox. Well, if such are your tastes, it would be interfering with the liberty of the subject to cross them. What was the use of King John signing the Magna Charta if an Englishman finds himself compelled to be agree-"Suddenly I was struck with the contrast between this house and its inhabitants; on the one hand the splendid proportions and dignity of this great hall, dark under the oak beams of the roof, firelight and lamplight falling below upon the polished floors and carpets of the east; library lined with what was best in English literature, the walls with the worthiest in English art; on the other, my host, heavy-eyed, full of port and prej-udices, and as meshed about by unimaginative limitations as any strawberry bed Possibly I am too foreign and only see the surface, but then how is one to suspect d'Haricot" is Mr. J. Storer Clouston. Many clever illustrations are furnished by Albert Levering. Harper & Brothers.

#### How to Make Rugs.

The growing interest in the manufacture of rugs as a domestic industry is sufficient reason for the publication of this book. The subject of home industries is attracting attention from those who are interested in economics and the general welfare of the country, and thoughtful people are asking why, in all the length and breadth of America, there are no well-established domestic manufactures. We have almost which are objects of commercial interchange or sources of family profit. Handwork is much more common among the native Indians than it is among Americans. A stranger in America, wishing to carry away something characteristic of the coun generally buys what we call "Indian curiosities'-moccasins, baskets. feather work or blankets. At some of the Indian reservations lacemaking is being taught The natives of Mexico many kinds of beautiful handwork, as do those of South America and all European countries, but the people of the United States do very little in that line. may be good reasons for this, but there can be no doubt that much time is wasted which might be usefully and profitably en domestic manufactures. processes weaving is the most generally or widely applicable, and the range of beautiproduction possible to the simplest weaving is almost beyond calculation. Many of the costly Oriental rugs are as easily woven as a Navajo Indian blanket. The home manufacture of "drawn rugs" become guite a profitable industry in some localities in New England, and the process of making them is very simple. . The whole subject of rugmaking is treated in a pracway in "How to Make Rugs, Candace Wheeler. The main object of the book is to show how easy it would be to establish rugmaking as a household industry. The chapter headings of the book are: 'Rug Weaving." "The Pattern." "Dyeing." Ingrain Carpet Rugs," 'Woven Rug Por-'Woven Rugs." "Cotton Rugs," "Neighborhood Industries." The book is conspicuous for its practicality and for the clearness and directness with which its instructions are given. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

## Symphonies

Philip H. Goepp's second series of essays published by the Lippincotts. The author purpose thus: "This book completes the whole survey of the classic symphonies. The aim of the first volume and, quite as clearly, what it does not mean. The quaint confusion ever will intrude that only that is definite that finds a term in common speech. And so the layworld seldom dreams the music, pure and simple, in highest form of art, will tell s message clearer far and richer, nobler and more human, too (in its own field,) than one may hope of prose or even verse. design the special symphonies described were the mere proof and evidence. A later thought, helped by the kind response to the first volume, was to test these hidden truths in other classic symphonies that varied in their plan and quality, and lastly to survey the whole field of the great tonal works of art.

The works analyzed, both as to their construction and their meaning (as felt by the author) are as follows: Mozart's symphony in E flat; Beethoven's first, second, fourth, sixth, eighth and ninth symphonies; Schumann's first and fourth symphonies; Mendeissohn's "Scotch" symphony; Raff's "Im Walde," "Lenore" and "Winter" symphonies; Brahms's first, third and fourth symphonies; Liszt's "Faust" Ischaikowsky's "Pathetique:" Strauss's tone poem, "Heldenleben;" Berlioz's "Fantastic;" Gade's fourth; Goetz's major; Gilchrist's C major and Goldmark's "Country Wedding" symphonies. The descriptions are extensive and many illustrative bits of the scores are repro-

The New International Encyclopedia. The value of an encyclopedia depends argely on its up-to-dateness. History is made so fast nowadays, the progress of science is so great and new inventions and discoveries succeed one another so rapidly. that an old encyclopedia is of comparatively little value. "The New International Encyclopedia," now being published by Dodd. Mead & Co., is the latest and most comprehensive general work of this kind, and is particularly strong in new topics and articles. The general character of the work was outlined in a notice of the first hree volumes. Volume IV fully sustains the announcement of the publishers and the standard established by the preceding volumes. It embraces topics from "Canada balsam" to "Colenso," including 840 pages and several thousand heads, including all that are found in other encyclopedias and many new ones. The work is a biographical dictionary as well as a general encyclopedia, and each volume contains brief biographical sketches of many noted persons of recent and contemporaneous times. There are also many illustrations, including colored full-page plates, maps and engrav-ings, all of which have been prepared especially for this work. The articles on eading American cities are very full and accompanied by maps. The preparation of the work has been committed to very competent hands and they have secured all he main essentials of a great encyclopedia-accuracy, comprehensiveness, lucidity and attractiveness of presentation and convenience of arrangement. The completed work will be a library in itself. The mechanical part of the work, the printing, olading, etc., is done in the excellent manner characteristic of the house that is pub-

Child Culture.

"Child Culture" is a collection of lectures on the upbringing of children by Norton N. Riddell. As he says in his preface, he has followed along the laws of physiological psychology and mental suggestion, ical principles and the critical study of eral reader. The opening article in the over ten thousand children. Whether the January number, for instance, relates to reader will agree with the author or not the Galliera Museum of Paris; there is an

along the lines of suggestion, he will at least find many helpful thoughts and hints, especially if he be a parent. Such chapters as "The New Psychology." "The Physical Life," "Traits Peculiar to Age," "To Restrain Evil Tendencies" and "Char-"
The editorial "talk" in Home and Flowacter Building by Suggestion" will give an idea of the scope of these papers, which were read at the Chautauqua assemblies. Child of Light Publishing Company, Chi-

Addresses on War.

The first event in the life of Charles Sumner that gave him national fame was his oration at Boston on the Fourth of July, 1845. It stamped him as a great orator and a coming man. He took for his theme "The True Grandeur of Nations," and the oration was an eloquent as against those of war. It was, in fact, a declaration of war against war. In his later career Mr. Sumner delivered two other addresses on the same subject, and the three are now reproduced in book form for the International Union, by Ginn & Co., Boston. They furnish a powerful array of troduction by Edwin T. Mead.

Ohio and Her Western Reserve. An article in the Sunday Journal of Jan. 4 showed the general character and touched on some of the interesting features of this work. It is the most complete account that has been written of the original settlement of what was called the Connecticut Western Reserve in Northern Ohio and the events that led up to it, and is a valuable contribution to early American history. It is written by Alfred Matthews and published in "The expansion of the Republic" series by D. Appleton & Co.

The Art of Success.

Encouraged by the success of his first book, entitled "The Art of Thinking," the author, T. S. Knowlson, has produced a second, which he calls "The Art of Success." While the subject has been overworked and the thought is not at all new, still the author infuses vigor and interest into the discusion of this problem which each person tries to solve for himself in this life, and for which there is no readysolution. Frederick Warne & Co., New York.

The Talk of the Town.

"The Talk of the Town" is a neighborhood novel by Elisa Armstrong Bengough issued by D. Appleton & Co. in their series a gold mine beneath a vegetable garden?" issued by D. Appleton & Co. in their series. The writer of "The Adventures of M. of "Novelettes de Life." The neighborhood is one of working people and there are troubles a-plenty to the family of pretty Maggie Sullivan, whose husband is arrested on the charge of murder, which is indeed the talk of the town. The story is a readacter.

Something in the City.

This story by Florence Warden, author of "The House on the Marsh," "The Lovely Mrs. Pemberton" and other tales, is a record of mystery and crime. Some of the criminals move in good society, the chief villain passing among his neighbors as being "something in the city" and as quite a gentleman. There are murders, underground passages, systematic robberies and elements of good old-fashioned fiction. F. M. Buckles & Co., New York.

Current Periodicals. The Ledger Monthly comes out in

dress of new, clear type and with numerous other new features and improvements. The Ledger takes rank among the best of nousehold magazines. The archaelogical magazine, Records of

the Past, contains in its current issue a paper on Pueblo and cliff dwellers of the Southwest, and on the Chaldean account of the deluge. The illustrations in this periodical are notably good. It is published at 215 Third street, S. E., Washington, D. C. An American edition of Les Arts for December, which is just out, is devoted to the Dutuit collection-the magnificent gift lately left by its owner to the city of Paris. A description and history of the collection, with numerous illustrations showing some

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., the Boston ublishers, have bought the Literary World, old-fashioned periodical, and will hereafter conduct it. The new editor will be Bliss Carman, the poet, who has been the literary adviser of Messrs. Page & Co. for some time. Mr. Carman is a native of Nova Scotia, but most of his work has been

done in the United States. The Woman's Home Companion for Janpary contains three unusually interesting feature articles. "The Great Work of the Presbyterian Church of America" is an interesting illustrated feature dealing with that denomination. "The Girl Who Wants to Come to New-York" will find good advice in an article by Anna Richardson. "The Last Stand of the Patriots at Bunker Hill" is a striking historic picture by F.

The Critic for January contains several P. Mowbray's review of Mr. Howells's reent volume of essays, and Annie Nathan Meyer's plea for less "previousness" in periodicals. There is a paper on Bjornsterne Bjornson, an essay by Benjamin Swift "The Decay of the Novel" and a study the morality play, "Everyman." striking portraits, among them one of Mark Iwain, appear in the number

The Keramic Studio for January contains designs for plates, a tray, carnations, potato blossoms, spirea, nasturtiums, with directions for treatment. There are articles on "Clay in the Studio," on a collection of Chinese vases, on "Curious Old Flasks," and on pyrography. The colored Daughter First." Hardy has written but pplement plate shows a je This magazine, which is published monthly at Syracuse, N. Y., must be of great use to china decorators and art students. The National Geographic Magazine for January has an appendix giving the names of members of the National Geographic

Society. Fifteen names are credited to In-Among other articles in this issue is one telling what the United States government does to promote agriculture. It is a summary of Secretary Wilson's recent annual report. Some notes on Venezuela, an article descriptive of the stone known as jade, and its uses; and an account of the work of the United States coast and geoditic survey are other features. Hyde's Weekly Art News, issued every

Wednesday during the season at 1123 Broadway, New York, is a single sheet, containng, as its name indicates, information as to what is going on in art circles in and out of the metropolis. It is an extremely convenient and useful publication to the many classes of people interested in one way or another in news of this characterexchange editors, for instance, and visitors to the metropolis who desire to know when and where collections of paintings and art objects may be seen or sales held

The Craftsman for January is noticeable for a group of illustrated articles on ceramics. Chinese and French porcelains are compared, there is a record of some experiments in pottery and a very good account is given of the history, composition and art values of the Rookwood ware. which is made near Cincinnati and of which a woman, Mrs. Storer, was the originator. Prof. Oscar L. Triggs writes about "A School of Industrial Art" in a way that might prove very helpful to the projectors of the new technical institute when they ome to its organization for regular work. Taken as a whole this is an excellent number of the Craftsman.

The New York World Almanac and Encyclopedia for 1903 is the first of the statistical annuals to make its appearance. An immense amount of information is contained in this useful compendium. Carefully compiled facts and statistics relating to the government, to politics, commerce, manufactures, crops, labor, education, religion, secret and other societies, and sports are given in compact form, but these are but a few of the subjects covered in this little volume. As a book of reference dealing with matters of current interest it is invaluable, and will not be dispensed with in office or household where its value has once been proved. Paper, 25 cents.

The Architectural Record, though primarily intended for the use of architects and full of matter valuable to the profession, is by no means so technical as to be without interest to other classes of readers. On the contrary, architecture is so closely allied to the fine arts that a periodical dealing with it and matters relating and his work is based on sound phycholog- to it must contain much to attract the gen-

illustrated article describing a number of mmer homes, and there are several views

ers (Springfield, O.) for January summarizes and comments upon the letters received in answer to the prize offer made some months ago on "How Can the Woman in the Country Attain the Life Beautiful?" The practical experience of the writers of these letters entitles them to the most serious and earnest consideration, They are virtually a unit in contending that the condition of woman's life in the country can be best elevated and refined by system and devices which will save here from "slavery to physical needs," and give her leisure to develop her intellectual and esthetic sensibilities. Home and Flowers plea for the methods and victories of peace is a well-edited, attractive little magazine

The Bates & Gould Company, Boston, have begun publication of Masters in Music, a monthly periodical whose purpose it is to devote its successive numbers each to a single composer and his work. Mozart arguments against war. There is an in- is the subject of the first issue. A biographical sketch, a paper on his art, notes on the selections, and a Mozart bibliography form the text. The selections of music are the first movement of the sonata in Amajor, the andante and minuet from the string quartet in C-major; the soprano aria from "Don Glovanni," "Come Shall I Tell Thee?" the duet, "Give Me Thy Hand, O Fairest," from "Don Giovanni," and the first movement from the "Jupiter" sym-The magazine is handsomely phony. printed.

The International Studio (John Lane, New York), always worth close inspection, is especially attractive this month. The contents include an account of the work of Manuel Robbe, an etcher in colors, with six illustrations; the story of the development of a distinct art of pillow and point lacemaking in Austria, with eleven illustrations showing most beautiful designs; an illustrated account of the work of H. Sandham, a Canadian artist, in the Azores; a number of architectural designs by Arnold Mitchell, an English architect, with accompanying text; and a description of the German section of the international exhibition of fine arts at Turin. There is also a variety of miscellaneous gossip relating to art matters.

The current issue of the Engineering Magazine contains an exhaustive article (with profiles and maps) of Lake Bohio, the summit level of the Panama canal, by George . Morison. It is intensely interesting, despite its technical nature, by reason of its graphic description of the difficulties to be met and overcome in disposing of the surplus water in the time of excessive rains. The series of articles on foundry management, written by Robert Buchanan, is continued, and there is a very pertinent article on "Wind Pressure; Effect on the Modern Sky-scraper," by R. M. Neilson. There is usual review of the engineering press American and foreign, and the other features for which the technical engineering world always is looking.

The World's Work for January considers the usual variety of current themes. Some are hardly of general interest-as "Modern Methods of Saving Ships," and "The Batleship of the Future;" but others are of a character to attract many readers. Among these are the description of the erection modern office building, the glimpse of the people and the evils with which District Attorney Jerome has to do, the record of a day's routine in the cavalry service of the regular army, Sir Alfred Mosely's paper on 'Americanism for British Trade Unions, the account by an American reporter of what the visiting British trade-unionists saw, what Robert H. Montgomery has to say about our industrial invasion of Canada, and the paper noting progress in American manufactures. A number of other subjects are discussed editorially. It is a good number

The Cosmopolitan for January gives up more space to fiction than is usual with this magazine-fiction commonly found in its pages. The opening paper is by the editor. John Brisben Walker, and has for its theme John Pierpont Morgan, his advisers and his organization. Mr. Walker also contributes another paper-"The Young Man's Choice of a Profession." In the "Captains of Industry" series are sketches of Daniel Gray of the most notable pictures and art ob-Reid and Russell Sage. The feature of the jects in the collection, make up the numnumber is the first chapter of a story by General Wolseley describing Napoleon's Italian campaign-an episode writer calls the "genesis of a great career." Among other subjects treated in the number are: "Paris, City of Beautiful Women; "The Music of Nature," "Roman Games," "The Man-Making Forces of the Modern "Foreign Fire-Fighters," mances of the World's Great Wives," and

"National Aid to Road Improvements." Mark Twain takes another tilt at Christian Science in the January number of the North American Review. paper, published some time ago, form of rather fierce satire, but in this he deals direct blows from the shoulder. He charges the leaders of the Eddy cult with being a purely commercial organization, and alludes to the organization as a trust It is a savage attack. Among other subjects treated of are "The Universities and Commercial Education," by Prof. W. J. Ashley; "Greater Germany in South America," by Stephen Bonsal; "Why the Army Canteen Should Be Restored," by Maj. L. Seaman, and "The Right of the Child," Ida Husted Harper. Mrs. Harper argues in favor of few children in of small incomes and the right of the child brought into the world to have proper care, The feature of the number likely to attract most attention is the first installment of a novel by Henry James. It is called "The Ambassadors," and introduces three Americans as leading characters, though the scene is laid in Europe. There is an introduction to the story by W. D. Howells.

A notable feature of the January Atlantic thur Sherburne Hardy, entitled "His little in recent years, a fact that admirers of his early tales, "But Yet a Woman," "Passe Rose," etc., have regretted. This story opens in a most promising way. J. T. Trowbridge, the veteran writer of fiction for boys, offers the first of a series of chapters of reminiscences. He paints a graphic picture of the simple life on the home farm in central New York over half a century ago. Alice Meynell contributes the essay on Charles Dickens which she read to an Indianapolis audience a few Harriet Waters Preston writes of the latest novels of Howells and James and condemns them unsparingly. She is even feroclous in her denunciation "The Kentons"-that record of a respectable middle-class Ohio household much enjoyed for the accuracy of its character portrayals by readers familiar with such types. Harriet regards them as 'scum and spawn of a yeasty deep. Among other contributions is a story by Kate Milner Rabb, of Indianapolis, called "The Plateau of Fatigue." It is a clever and amusing satire on so-called scientific child study.

Among the Publishers. Hall Caine's "The Eternal City," pub-

lished by D. Appleton & Co., has reached a sale of 325,000 copies. The Lothrop Publishing Company, of Boston, will bring out in February Richard Burton's new volume of verse, entitled

"Message and Melody." This book of

poems is the fourth which Mr. Burton has A new volume by Maxwell Gray, whose "The Silence of Dean Maitland" was so much in vogue about fifteen years ago, under the probable title of "Richard Rosing." is in preparation for early publication by

D. Appleton & Co. In Gertrude Potter Daniels's new book, 'Eshek-the Oppressor," the evils of the trusts are given a prominent part. It was his feature, which Mrs. Daniels handles "without gloves," that is said to have caused the original publishers to recall the book after it had been on sale one hour. It is now being issued by the Madison Book

Company, Chicago. Henry James's book of short stories and sketches, which was mentioned a short time ago, will be published early next month by Charles Scribner's Sons, under the title of "The Better Sort." Mr. James's new book is a sharp contrast to his elaborate romance, "The Wings of the Dove." There are eleven tales in all, varying in

character and in length. "Under the Rose," a new romance by Frederic S. Isham, author of "The Strollers." is the first of the new year's publications by the Bowen-Merrill Company The title strikes the keynote of the story and its implication of secrecy has been carefully maintained by the author in the development of his plot. Howard Chandler

Christy is the illustrator. G. P. Putnam's Sons have just published "St. Augustine and His Age," by Joseph